

THINGOE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
WEST SUFFOLK

REPORT
Of the
Medical Officer of Health.

For the Year 1949.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S, B.Hy., D.P.H.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of
Thingoe in the County of West Suffolk for the year ending
31st December, 1949.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.

August 1950.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Thingoe.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration
my fourteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that
for the year ended 31st December, 1949; and acknowledge my indebtedness
to Mr. Casson in its compilation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON.

M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical. One part-time Medical Officer of Health,

Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.,
D.P.H. (Durham). Cert. Mental Deficiency
and Allied Subjects (London), appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but holds in addition
the following appointments:- Medical Officer of Health Newmarket U.D.C.,
Cosford R.D.C., Thedwastre R.D.C., and Mildenhall R.D.C.

(b) Others. One Sanitary Inspector,

S. M. Casson, M.I.MUN.E., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.,
Meat and Other Foods Diploma R.S.I.
Appointed February 1946.

Mr. Casson is also Surveyor to the Council.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors,

R. L. Barker, M.S.I.A.,
Meat and Other Foods Diploma R.S.I.
Appointed 1st March, 1946.

R. G. Wheeler, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Appointed July 1949.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area	..	..	..	106,500 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	(1947)	(1948)	1949.		
	(16,320)	(16,630)	16,590		
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	..	..	..	(5,050)	(5,070) 5,050
Rateable Value	..	..	..	(£57,994)	(£61,122) £63,692
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	(£255)	(£266) £270

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<u>Total.</u>			<u>Male.</u>			<u>Female.</u>		
<u>Live Births.</u>	(1947)	(1948)	1949.	(1947)	(1948)	1949.	(1947)	(1948)	1949.
Legitimate	(321)	(316)	265	(169)	(151)	132	(152)	(165)	133
Illegitimate	(23)	(12)	10	(9)	(7)	6	(14)	(5)	4
<u>Stillbirths.</u>									
Legitimate	(8)	(4)	7	(4)	(3)	3	(4)	(1)	4
Illegitimate	(2)	(4)	Nil	(1)	(3)	Nil	(1)	(1)	Nil
<u>Deaths.</u>	(234)	(200)	200	(124)	(110)	108	(110)	(90)	92

	<u>Thingoe.</u>			<u>England & Wales.</u>		
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live births per 1000 civilian population).	(1947)	(1948)	1949.	(1947)	(1948)	1949.
	(21.1)	(19.7)	16.6	(20.5)	(17.9)	16.7
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 population.	(0.61)	(0.48)	0.42	(0.50)	(0.42)	0.3
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 total (live and still)births.	(28.2)	(23.8)	24.8	(-)	(-)	-
<u>Death Rate</u> per 1000 resident population.	(14.3)	(12.0)	12.1	(12.0)	(10.8)	11.7
Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.37)			10.5			
<u>Death Rate of Infants</u> under 1 year.						
All infants per 1000 live births.	(34.9)	(42.7)	32.7	(41)	(34)	32
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	(34.3)	(41.4)	30.2	(-)	(-)	-
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	(43.5)	(83.3)	100.0	(-)	(-)	-


9 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred, (7 males, 1 female legitimate and 1 male illegitimate). No deaths from Maternal Causes (Headings 29 & 30), 38 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough or from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) were recorded.

On page 3 is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

The deaths are classified under the Headings given in the New Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1938.

The 9 deaths of infants under one year old occurred :-

5 on the first day and 2 in the remainder of the first week (Birth Injuries & Congenital Malformations), and the remaining 2 at the second month (Prematurity & Broncho-Pneumonia). Only 2 other deaths occurred in the Nonage, 1 at 2 years old (Meningococcal Meningitis) and the other at 5 years old (Tetanus). At the other end of life 54 persons were Octogenarians and 11 persons Nonagerarians before death.



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Below is a table giving the causes and number of deaths in 1949 occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar-General's figures.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		Deaths at the Sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.															
M = Male. F = Female.		Under 1 year.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 and under 25.		25 and under 45.		45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.		TOTAL Registrar General's figures.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	4
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
9.	Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	2
14.	Cancer of Stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
15.	Cancer of Breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6
16.	Cancer of all other sites.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	5	9	10	11
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	7	9	8
19.	Heart Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	35	30	41	33
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	6	7
21.	Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1
22.	Pneumonia.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	6	7
23.	Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Appendicitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
27.	Other digestive diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2
28.	Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	2
31.	Premature Birth.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
32.	Congenital malformations birth injuries, infantile disease.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
33.	Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
34.	Road Traffic Accidents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
36.	All other causes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	6	1
Males.		8	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	13	-	79	-	108	-
Females.		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	14	-	72	-	92

1936
to
1945.
1936
to
1945.

	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year.		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.
1936.	£34,082	£136	4,020	15,240	184	5	Nil	190	12	8	Nil
1937.	£37,521	£170	4,074	15,560	184	3	2	214	8	7	2
1938.	£42,877	£167	4,463	15,470	192	3	1	188	10	8	1
1939.	£43,798	£194	4,683	15,370	206	5	Nil	248	11	8	Nil
1940.	£53,231	£230	4,974	16,310	249	14	Nil	246	9	8	Nil
1941.	£49,943	£223	4,954	17,250	230	12	1	283	27	4	4
1942.	£51,034	£220	4,814	17,220	210	14	1	269	17	9	Nil
1943.	£52,971	£225	4,820	17,420	223	9	1	271	35	6	Nil
1944.	£51,637	£229	4,806	16,960	234	18	2	295	40	8	3
1945.	£53,244	£224	4,870	15,930	185	5	3	245	48	5	1
TOTALS FOR DECADE.	-	-	-	-	2,097	88	11	2,449	217	71	11
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE.											
1946.	£47,034	£202	4,648	16,273	210	9	1	245	22	7	1
1947.	£57,403	£238	4,969	16,120	173	6	1	291	28	6	1
1947.	£57,994	£255	5,050	16,320	234	11	1	321	23	8	2
1948.	£61,122	£265.16.	5,070	16,630	200	13	1	316	12	4	4
1949.	£63,692	£270	5,050	16,590	200	8	1	265	10	7	Nil

THINGOE AND ENGLAND AND WALES
BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES (PER 1000 POPULATION)
1936 to 1949.

The similarity in the fluctuation of the Birth Rate of Thingoe with that of England and Wales since 1939, since when until 1949 the Thingoe Rate has exceeded that for the Country, is apparent.

The similarity between the Death Rates is also apparent - the Thingoe Death Rate usually exceeding that for the Country. It should be noted that the Thingoe Death Rate here recorded is the Crude Death Rate - when corrected, as in 1949 by the Comparability Factor of 0.87, the Thingoe Corrected Death Rate falls below that of the Country.

The Thingoe Birth Rate, although approaching very near in 1938 and in 1940, has always exceeded the, even the Crude, Death Rate.

	<u>BIRTH RATE.</u>		<u>DEATH RATE.</u>	
	<u>Thin E & W.</u>		<u>Thin E & W.</u>	
1936.	13.3	14.8	12.1	12.1
1937.	14.5	14.7	12.1	12.4
1938.	12.8	15.1	12.4	11.6
1939.	16.6	15	13	12.1
1940.	15.5	14.6	15.3	14.3
1941.	17	14.2	13.3	12.9
1942.	16.6	15.8	12.2	11.6
1943.	17.6	16.5	12.8	12.1
1944.	19.8	17.6	13.8	11.6
1945.	18.4	16.1	11.6	11.4
1946.	19.8	19.1	10.7	11.5
1947.	21.1	20.5	14.3	12.0
1948.	19.7	17.9	12.0	10.8
1949.	16.6	16.7	12.1	11.7

England and
Wales
Birth Rate

Thingoe
Birth Rate

Death Rate

Eng. & Wales
Thingoe

Year. 1936

37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, provide an excellent bacteriological service and an abundance of advice and enthusiasm.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. } These services are supplied by the
(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. } County Council.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. None are the responsibility of the Local District Council.

(e) HOSPITALS. The hospitals used by Thingoe residents are indicated by the following information with regard to live births and deaths.

Of the 275 total live births to Thingoe Residents, only 107 occurred at their own homes. The remaining 168 births took place outside of Thingoe, of which the great majority occurred either at St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, or at the West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.

66 of the 200 deaths of Thingoe Residents in 1949 occurred at hospitals as under:-

29 West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
22 St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
8 Walnuttree Hospital, Sudbury.
3 White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket.
2 St. Audry's Hospital, Melton.
1 Beach Hill, Portishead.
1 Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. Most of the dwellings in the Thingoe Rural District rely upon wells for their drinking water and use rain water for other purposes.

804 (16%) of the 5,050 houses in the District have a piped water supply to the house and a further 369 (7%) are within 200 feet of a standpipe.

In those villages in which a piped water supply has been provided many inhabitants are still reluctant to relinquish the use of well water, as that obtained from the bores is very hard and often turns rusty on standing because of the presence of a trace of iron derived from the blue clay which overlies the chalk in this District.

Despite this reluctance there has been a definite tendency for farmers to sink boreholes and provide pumping apparatus, to replace the pond and shallow well water, in order that they might satisfy the conditions necessary to obtain T.T. milk licences.

1949 proved again how important it is that the proposed Comprehensive Scheme, which will cover the whole of our District, should have every priority given it to ensure that it materialises as quickly as possible.

The very mild winter provided no replenishment for the shallow wells and the dry summer which followed caused a very serious water shortage situation.

The Council promptly supplemented their existing arrangements for meeting a water emergency by the purchase of a water tanker vehicle at a Government surplus sale. The Surveyor put this vehicle into immediate use and it was needed throughout the whole of the year. From the beginning of the summer water had to be carried to some 125 points throughout the Area, tanks being placed in the village streets where the wells had dried up. Tanks were placed at as little interval as possible, but, despite the fact that a further three ton lorry with two 500 gallon tanks was brought into use, there is no doubt that the villagers had a trying experience in carrying their daily requirements.

The end of the year gave little hope that this labour and expense could be soon reduced as the well levels generally have fallen over the past few years.

Sources of Piped Water. Since 1934 the Council has been supplying water to portions of the District. During the pre-war period small waterworks were established at Barrow, Bradfield St. George, Ingham, Rede, Whelnotham and Whopstead - the supply at Rede being a hydraulic ram supply to a tank near the village green.

Since the war, and prior to 1949, the Council took over surplus Government waterworks which had been erected during the war for military camps, at Chedburgh and Euston.

During 1949 a further ex-Army plant was taken over at Knettishall, and for a short period another at Rougham. The latter was discontinued in view of the enormous cost of operating due to electrical charges. Alterations were then carried out to supply the mains in the Rougham area from the Bradfield St. George waterworks.

In accordance with their policy of making all services available to new Council houses, the Council provided small supplies at the housing sites at Nowton and Bardwell, and arranged for water to the Fornham St. Martin houses, and Troston and Barnham hutted sites from War Department waterworks.

Water was taken to the Great Barton housing site from a supply laid originally by the County Council to supply the smallholdings.

The Council has taken every available opportunity of making use of War Department supplies.

In addition to the supplies provided or negotiated by the Council, small groups of houses have piped supplies from private sources. The supply at the School, Culford, provides water for 17 other houses, and that at The Hall, Hengrave, for 14 in that village. The supplies provided by the County Council for smallholdings at Market Weston, Thelnetham and Great Barton are also serving 5 houses, 4 houses and 46 houses respectively in those villages.

At present, despite the many piped water supplies already enumerated which the Council have provided or acquired, the areas with a piped water supply are mere patches of the District - the Council's Scheme for a comprehensive supply for the area, already approved in principle by the Minister, and approved in detail for the first stage will remedy this although years may be necessary for its completion.

Extension mains to the existing supplies are being laid to effect immediate benefit in such a way that these mains will eventually be fitted into the Comprehensive Scheme.

Proceeding along these lines mains were laid from the Chedburgh waterworks area into Chevington and Hargrave, and at the end of the year a further extension was proposed into Horringer from the same source.

By agreement with the Air Ministry mains are to be laid into Troston from the Honington R.A.F. Station, and into Hopton from the Knettishall waterworks.

In addition to these extensions which are bringing immediate relief, necessary work proceeded during 1949 in connection with the Comprehensive Scheme. The boreholes were duplicated during 1948 and the beginning of 1949, and detailed surveys and final plans were being prepared for Stage 1 of the Scheme. Large orders for pipes and fittings were placed in advance of the letting of contracts to avoid delay upon tenders being accepted, and towards the end of the year pipes were beginning to arrive. After five years planning and preparing the active evidence of progress is appearing.

The table on page 8 shows the number of houses in each parish which have a piped water supply to the houses and those houses which are within 200 feet of standpipes.

The tables on page 9 give basic information relating to the existing public supplies.

At the end of 1949 of the 5,050 inhabited houses in Thingoe, 804 (16%) had a piped supply to the house and a further 369 (7%) were within 200 feet of standpipes.

Parish.	Number of Houses on Piped Supply.	Within 200 feet of Standpipes.
Ampton.	-	-
Bardwell.	19	-
Barrow.	57	50
Barton, Great.	46	4
Barnham.	61	-
Barningham.	24	-
Bradfield Combust.	19	13
Bradfield St. Clare.	-	-
Bradfield St. George.	45	11
Brockley.	-	-
Chedburgh.	41	-
Chevington.	21	3
Coney Weston.	-	-
Culford.	17	-
Denham.	2	7
Euston.	1	27
Fakenham Magna.	-	-
Flempton.	-	-
Fornham All Saints.	-	-
Fornham St. Geneveve.	-	-
Fornham St. Martin.	8	-
Hardwick.	-	-
Hargrave.	40	5
Hawstead.	-	-
Hengrave.	14	-
Hepworth.	-	-
Honington.	7	-
Hopton.	-	-
Horringer.	-	-
Ickworth.	-	-
Ingham.	34	26
Ixworth.	120	109
Knettishall.	-	-
Lackford.	-	-
Livermore, Great.	-	-
Livermore, Little.	-	-
Market Weston.	5	-
Nowton.	6	-
Pakenham.	-	-
Rede.	-	10
Risby.	-	-
Rougham.	115	6
Rushbrooke.	-	-
Sapiston.	-	-
Saxham, Great.	4	16
Saxham, Little.	-	-
Stanningfield.	37	21
Stanton.	-	-
Stow, West.	-	-
Thelnetham.	4	-
Thorpe (Ixworth)	-	-
Timworth.	-	-
Troston.	4	-
Westley.	-	-
Whelnetnam, Great.	41	47
Whelnetnam, Little.	10	4
Whepstead.	2	10
Wordwell.	-	-
	804	369

TABLE A.

WATERWORKS.	Type of Pump.	No. of Bores.	Storage capacity.	Output in galls. per hour.	Av. No. hours per day. pumping.	Average daily output.	Consumption per house per day. Galls.
Barrow.	Electric submersible.	1	7,200	1,000	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,380	56
Bardwell.	Electric submersible.	1	Pressure tank, 600	1,000	$\frac{1}{4}$	315	16
Bradfield St. George.	Reciprocating Diesel.	1	9,800	2,880	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,540	54
Chedburgh.	Electric submersible.	1	50,000	3,000	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,770	34
Euston.	Reciprocating Diesel.	2		1,200	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,800	20
Ingham.	Diesel or electric reciprocating.	1	4,800	520	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,240	37
Ixworth.	Diesel or electric reciprocating.	1	15,000	1,000	6	6,100	27
Knettishall.	Diesel reciprocating.	1	50,000	3,000	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,120	130 \times
Nowton.	Petrol reciprocating.	2	2,000	300	1	300	50
Whelnotham.	Diesel reciprocating.	2	20,000	1,000 (a) 2,880 (b)	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,200	131 \otimes
Whepstead.	Windmill reciprocating.	1	1,000	200	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	8
			Average Daily Consumption.			60,865	

\times A great deal of water was drawn from this source for carting purposes.

\otimes This high figure is attributed to the large amount of water used by Market Gardeners and Farmers.

It will be seen that only two waterworks have duplicate boreholes, and that the storage capacity of nearly all waterworks other than those taken over from the Military Authorities are inadequate in the case of breakdown.

TABLE B.
Comparative consumption over last three years.

Parish.	Average Daily Volume.		
	1949.	1948.	1947.
Bardwell.	315	-	-
Barrow.	8,380	6,978	6,500
Bradfield St. George.	9,540	8,102	4,500
Chedburgh. \times	3,770	6,000	-
Euston.	1,800	1,900	1,500
Ingham.	2,240	1,800	1,700
Ixworth.	6,100	7,500	3,500
Knettishall.	3,120	-	-
Nowton.	300	-	-
Whelnotham.	25,200	23,900	22,300
Whepstead.	100	100	100

\times Great losses occurred during 1948 when pipes to evacuated outlying aerodrome sites lost water due to demolition, exposed pipes, etc. Gradually by survey and repairs these defects were eliminated with a resulting saving of 40%.

Two major breakdowns occurred during the year - at Bradfield St. George and Barrow.

In the first case a reciprocating pump barrel became choked solid with deposited iron, making it impossible for the bucket to move.

In the second case a submersible electric pump motor seized up due to chalk and iron deposits interfering with the cooling system.

The iron appears to attack the screw threads of the pump rods and rising mains even though the joints are protected by painting with bitumen.

There does not appear to be any detrimental effect upon the asbestos mains after 15 years. There was, however, some evidence in 1949 of defect occurring in galvanised wrought iron mains after 10 years usage, by attack from outside. Pipe laid at Bradfield St. George in 1946 is showing signs of pin hole perforation from soil action in the ungalvanised section. No defects have been discovered to date in either asbestos or spun pipes.

Chemical and bacteriological samples are taken twice a year, as a minimum, from each supply and the results are shown in the following table:-

TABLE D.

Site.	Result.						
	Bact.	Chemical.					
		pH.	Cl ₂	O ₂	Nitrate.	Nitrite.	Hardness.
Bardwell.	Unsatis.	7.1	3.2	.0790	0.65	Trace	21.0
Barrow.	Satis.	7.2	3.2	.0204	Nil	Nil	21.88
	Satis.	7.1	3.45	.0192	0.10	Nil	19.48
Bradfield St. George.	Satis.	7.3	3.75	.0198	0.10	Nil	21.24
	Satis.	7.2	3.75	.0231	Nil	Nil	21.0
Chedburgh.	Satis.	7.3	3.85	.0265	Nil	Nil	24.5
	Satis.	7.2	3.95	.0215	Nil	Nil	18.22
Euston.	Unsatis.	7.5	2.95	.0609	Nil	Nil	16.52
	Unsatis.	7.3	3.0	.06204	0.20	Nil	16.52
	Unsatis.	7.3	3.0	.0627	0.50	Trace	17.16
	Satis.	7.3	3.0	.0164	0.55	Nil	16.74
	Satis.	7.2	2.75	.0264	0.65	Nil	18.32
Great Whelmetham	Satis.	7.2	3.2	.0287	Nil	Nil	17.96
	Satis.	7.1	3.2	.0276	Nil	Nil	16.32
Ingham.	Satis.	7.3	3.75	.0230	0.10	Nil	19.90
	Satis.	7.1	3.35	.0198	Nil	Nil	20.58
Ixworth.	Satis.	7.3	4.4	.0205	Nil	Nil	20.78
	Satis.	7.1	4.25	.0198	Nil	Nil	19.48
Knettishall	Satis.	7.1	4.95	.0623	Nil	Nil	22.56
Nowton.	Satis.	7.3	4.95	.0310	Nil	Nil	22.46
Rede.	Satis.	7.2	2.3	.0396	0.30	Nil	21.56
	Satis.	7.3	2.2	.0328	0.20	Nil	23.22
Rougham.	Satis.	7.2	3.1	.0205	0.25	Nil	17.58
Whepstead.	Unsatis.	7.3	2.95	.0537	Nil	Nil	18.22
	Unsatis.	7.3	3.0	.0790	Nil	Nil	16.1

The Waterworks staff, under the control of Mr. Casson, the Surveyor, consists of a Superintendent (fitter), one plumber and two labourers, who carry out all repairs to mains and water works, such as minor main laying, tapping of mains and laying of communication pipes, fitting of meters, repair and maintenance to standpipes and any other works required on the waterworks plant.

This staff has become a valuable asset. During the last 5 years, sufficient equipment has been accumulated so that breakdowns can be attended to immediately without recourse to contractors situated several miles from the site. This has resulted in a considerable saving of time and cost.

The waterworks Depot is situated at the Bradfield St. George Waterworks, and the unit operates with its lorry and van from this point.

In addition to the permanent staff, the Surveyor has part-time men employed to operate the outlying pumping stations at Euston, Barrow, Ingham, Ixworth, Knettishall, Bardwell, Nowton. The plants at Bradfield St. George and Whelnetham are operated by the permanent staff.

It says much for the skill of the Superintendent and his staff that so many plants can operate virtually unattended for the greater part of their time, with so few major breakdowns occurring.

In anticipation of the provision of the Comprehensive Scheme, the present waterworks are being maintained on a "make-do and mend" principle, and unless relief is forthcoming in the near future it is likely that some of the older machines will break down more frequently.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. Upon cessation of hostilities the Council proceeded to apply the Rural Districts Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. In succession the Minister approved schemes of sewage disposal for the villages of Whelnetham, Barrow, Stanningfield and Ixworth.

At the beginning of 1949 the Whelnetham Scheme, designed to serve the new Council estate, properties on the south side of the Sudbury Road and future development, was completed.

The Barrow scheme, a much larger project, commenced shortly after Whelnetham, and was completed towards the end of the year. This latter scheme was designed to sewer the major portion of the village, and in arrangement followed closely the Whelnetham plant.

In 1949 the sewers and disposal works at Chedburgh were taken over from the Military Authorities, and although they had been disused for a considerable period they were completely overhauled and reinstated by the Surveyor with direct labour and put into operation.

The removal of the R.A.F. personnel from the airfield at Rougham and the subsequent conversion of huts on that site for civilian occupation made it evident that the disposal works and sewers provided for the air personnel would be an asset, and consequently they were taken over during the year.

The Council's house building programme in 1949 included parishes where no sewers and disposal works were available. Small disposal works were, therefore, constructed at all new sites, so that at the end of the year the following was the position:-

PARISH.	No. of properties on sewers.		Total.
	Private.	Council.	
Barrow.	3	24	27
Barton, Great.	-	14	14
Barningham.	-	24	24
Bradfield St. George.	-	12	12
Chedburgh.	4	12	16
Fornham All Saints.	51	-	51
Hargrave.	-	10	10
Honington.	-	8	8
Troston.	-	4	4
Nowton.	-	6	6
Rougham.	-	62	62
Stanningfield.	-	8	8
Whelnetham.	1	28	29
Total:	59	212	271

The laying of sewers was almost completed at both Stanningfield and Ixworth, and these plants are likely to come into operation during 1950.

The operation of sewage works is a new responsibility for the Surveyor and it was decided that their maintenance could best be effected by a mobile sewerage staff. Two men were engaged, one of whom had many years of experience in sewage works maintenance, and a motor cycle combination with toolbox carriage obtained as a means of transport. These men visit all plants in turn to check their condition, attending the larger plants at fortnightly or three weekly intervals to de-sludge the tanks and generally maintain in good operational order. The motor cycle combination did not allow for carrying de-sludging pumps and other heavy apparatus, but the Council sanctioned and have since obtained a light weight truck. The works have been maintained in excellent condition.

CESSPOOLS. The Council has a 750 gallon cesspool emptier - a trailer vehicle drawn by a Scammell mechanical horse.

The Surveyor's Refuse Collection Staff, on the two days each week when no refuse collection takes place, are used for this work.

Small sewage plants are emptied and sewers flushed by the same machine.

There was a considerable increase in the demand for the services of the emptier during the year as compared with 1948, when 68 cesspools were emptied. A charge is made for private cesspool emptying of 25/- for a single load, 30/- for a double load and 10/- for each subsequent load. An additional charge of 1/- per mile is made if the vehicle is used outside our District.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

<u>Cesspools Emptied.</u>			
Council housing sites	..	..	25
Private within the area	..	..	103
Private outside the area	..	..	56
Total:			<u>184</u>

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The district is bounded on the north by the River Ouse. Apart from this the only other streams or rivers are the Lark, (which threads its way through the district from the South, passing through the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds and the villages of Fornham, Hengrave, Flempton and Lackford and passing thence into Mildenhall R.D.C.), and a tributary of the same river which passes through Pakenham and Ixworth on its way to meet the Ouse at Euston. Both the Lark and its tributary almost dried up during the year, leaving stagnant pools of decaying vegetable matter.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. As will be seen from the Table under the Drainage and Sewerage Section 271 houses now have sewers.

It is quite certain that the percentage of houses with vault closets is very low. Each year sees the discovery of vaults in very small numbers, and their conversion into pails or W.C's. as the case may be. A further 5 were abolished during 1949.

The difficulty, mentioned in last Year's Annual Report, still remains of getting owners to connect their properties to the sewers, provided at considerable public cost. The total private connections at the end of the year was only 8.

Sewers are provided to raise the standard of amenity and public health. It is essential therefore that the use of the sewers be considered at an early stage in the planning of schemes, and if necessary new legislation produced to ensure that the sewers will be used. At present the sewers and disposal works are almost mere capital liabilities, failing to be used and therefore to justify their existence.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. Mr. Casson, the Surveyor, has a public cleansing staff consisting of two drivers and three loaders who operate a 15 cubic yard Scammell Barrier loader and a 12 cubic yard Dennis side loader from the Council's Depot at Rougham. Refuse is disposed of by tipping in pits situated at Ixworth, Livermere, Stanton and Sicklesmere.

Collection of refuse takes place by one vehicle on three days weekly, and by the second vehicle on five days. This enables a weekly service to be given to Ixworth, Barrow, Great Barton, Hopton, Stanton and Pakenham, and fortnightly in the remaining 52 parishes. As mentioned in the section Drainage and Sewerage, the remaining two days are used by this staff to empty cesspools.

The mechanical-horse vehicle is employed in the parishes within a short distance of the depot because of its limiting low speed, whilst the Dennis covers the outlying districts.

No special pit attendant is employed - the vehicle operators being responsible for the maintenance of the pits and the pits are visited regularly by the Council's rodent operators who spray with tip dressing to keep insects under control.

Country refuse contains little ash, since such is retained by the inhabitants for making up paths, etc., so that the bulk of the refuse consists of tins and bottles. Covering material presents a problem. In spite of this - by arranging for loads of inert material to be carried to the tips, they were maintained in reasonably good condition. Difficulty is likely to arise at Sicklesmere, where the pit face is approaching dwelling houses, and a new site was being sought at the end of the year.

REFUSE.

Year.	Mileage.	Volume Cu. Yds.
1946.	4,845	1,365
1947.	7,420	2,711
1948.	9,495	3,293
1949.	17,696	4,900

* May to December only.

It will be seen from the above table that greater mileage was covered and more refuse collected. This was due to the rearrangement of rounds and an extension of the operational areas.

SALVAGE.

Year.	Salvage.				
	£. s. d.	Paper Cwts.	Bottles. Doz.	Rags. Cwts.	Scrap. Cwts.
1946.	23. 2. 6.	48.0	31.0	-	15.9
1947.	88.12. 4.	164.5	283.5	1.75	125.0
1948.	204.17. 1.	724.0	360.0	2.50	218.0
1949.	98. 2.10.	308.25	50.0	9.2	220.0

* May to December only.

Salvage collection continued at a high level during the first quarter of 1949, and another Schools Waste Paper League was organised. In the midst of the competition waste paper ceased to have any value due to overstocking of the paper mills. This position came unannounced and the Council were left with 20 tons of paper and with the commitment of prizes for the Schools' competition. Fortunately the Council had won a prize of £250, in the 1948 National Waste Paper Contest, which may be said to have offset for them the present failure of the waste paper market. Bottles also ceased to be saleable, so that salvage for the balance of the year produced very little. This was a disappointment to Mr. Casson and his Staff for the salvage figures over the years had steadily risen and were, during the early part of 1949, showing an improvement upon those results which reflected such great credit in the 1948 National Waste Paper Contest.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. In a Rural District, especially where the offices of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector are combined, it is difficult to separate the work performed, to be indicated under this heading, from that described in the preceding and succeeding pages which belongs to the normal province of a Sanitary Inspector and also from that of the Surveyor.

It will suffice, therefore, for this section, to reproduce the statistical tables compiled by Mr. Casson and to make general comment upon the Sanitary activities.

We were pleased, in July 1949, to welcome Mr. R. G. Wheeler as a second Additional Sanitary Inspector and are glad to record that he has already fitted harmoniously and efficiently into the good work in which Mr. R. L. Barker and Mr. S. M. Casson have so whole-heartedly engaged.

The ever growing importance and magnitude of the activities which Mr. Casson organises and directs made Mr. Wheeler's appointment imperative if routine sanitary inspection of the Area was to be maintained. Mr. Casson is to be congratulated upon the extreme efficiency and complete concord with which he has pervaded the whole of his Department and which made possible attention to routine matters sufficient to maintain adequate contact with the various subjects of Sanitary Inspection, together with steps to enlighten the District in matters claiming more urgent public interest as exemplified by the comprehensive surveys, (carried out in connection with the National demand for cleaner food and drink handling conditions), of food premises, public houses and school washing and sanitary facilities.

The following table shows the number of inspections, etc. made:-

<u>TABLE.</u>					
Number of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	1,013
Total number of visits made	..	..	..	..	1,024
Number of overcrowded dwellings discovered	..	..	..	..	4
Houses Recorded (Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	..	..	..	..	14
Informal housing notices served	..	..	..	..	24
Number of houses rendered fit following notice	..	..	..	..	21
Number of properties demolished	..	..	..	..	25
Private water samples taken - Satisfactory					20
Unsatisfactory					17
Public Water samples taken	..	..	..	..	25
Waterworks Visits made	..	..	..	..	739
New connections made to mains	..	..	..	..	242
Private water visits	..	..	..	..	90
Visits to ditches and watercourses (nuisances etc.)	..	..	..	..	31
Visits to sewers and disposal works	..	..	..	..	129
Factories inspections	..	..	..	..	62
Bakehouse inspections	..	..	..	..	28
Inspections to food premises	..	..	..	..	77
Inspections to schools	..	..	..	..	42
Rodent Control Visits - Private premises					1,965
by Business premises					385
Rodent Operators. Refuse tips, etc.					125
Cowshed inspections	..	..	..	..	32
Inspections of camping sites, caravans, etc.	..	..	..	..	23
Vault closets converted	..	..	..	..	5
Visits to tips, etc. for other than rodent control	..	..	..	..	19
Plans approved under Council's Bye-laws, etc.	..	..	..	..	138
Building works completed (approval under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	54
Visits made to above works	..	..	..	..	254
New dwellings completed by private enterprise	..	..	..	..	14
Visits to Council Works in progress	..	..	..	..	210
Council houses completed during year	..	..	..	..	36
Repairs to council houses completed	..	..	..	..	628
Council houses painted	..	..	..	..	107
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	199
Complaints received and visited	..	..	..	..	88

Factory Act, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	15	16	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	46	4	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	54	62	4	Nil

* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	1	2	Nil
TOTAL:	11	10	1	2	Nil

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. 77 visits were made to food shops.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There are no camping sites in the Area used for pleasure. There are, however, three licensed sites where moveable dwellings are stationed and used in connection with agriculture. The sites were visited frequently during the year and found to be maintained in good condition. The maximum number of persons living on these three sites is estimated at 40 persons. Unauthorised use of land for moveable dwellings was discovered in two cases and the vans removed by informal action.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No smoke nuisance was either observed or reported.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. There are no swimming baths in the District, but a swimming bath is available at Bury St. Edmunds, which is surrounded by our Area, and at Newmarket and Stowmarket.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. No case of bed bug infestation was either reported or discovered.

(ix) COCKROACH INFESTATION. Only one case of cockroach infestation was reported, and this was treated successfully with D.D.T. powder by the Surveyor's Staff.

(x) RODENT CONTROL. Two female Rodent Operators were employed for the greater part of the year and made the following visits:-

Private premises	..	..	1,965
Business premises	..	..	385
Refuse Tips	..	..	125
			<u>2,475</u>

(xi) SCHOOLS. The washing and sanitary facilities of all schools in Thingoe were, as mentioned in the Sanitary Inspection of the Area section, surveyed during 1949. The information gained during this survey has been passed to Dr. H. Röger, the County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer, in order that he, together with the Education Secretary and the County Architect, might, with the appropriate committee, devise a programme, reasonably timed, to improve these facilities.

Only three schools have mains water laid to the school building proper - in most cases the nearest mains water is at the School House, or at a newly erected canteen - it is unfortunate that the School Managers did not incur the small additional expense to have drinking water made available in the schools when the County Council were putting it into the canteens.

Where there is no canteen it is usual for the water supply to be a well situated at the School House.

In the three cases where taps are provided the washing facilities consist, not of a wash hand basin with drainage, but, of hand bowls as in all the schools throughout the District.

No school is on the sewer, except Fornham St. Martin, which has hand flush lavatories into a private sewer. It is evident from the position of some of the schools that there may never be a public sewer available, and consequently, small disposal plants are required. Such provision, because of lack of finance, was not made whilst the schools were under the control of private bodies, but the Education Authority can now prepare a reasonably timed programme which will allow these facilities to be less incongruous with those to be provided at the new urban schools contemplated - the facilities for acquiring the rudiments of hygiene and cleanliness are, if anything, more necessary in rural than in urban districts.

SECTION D.
H O U S I N G.

1. (1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	840
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	951
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	14
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	14
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	17
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	765
2.	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.</u>	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	762
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
(a)	<u>Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
	(a) By Owners	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1
(b)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c)	<u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which	
	(a) Demolition Orders were made	Nil
	(b) Undertakings accepted not to relet for human habitation	Nil
	(c) Undertaking cancelled upon completion of work	4
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	25
	(d) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	10
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	17
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	116
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	6
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil

Housing - Working-class Houses. 1,013 working-class houses were inspected during 1949, which will allow for the inspection of each such house once in five years as recommended in the "Hobhouse Report."

In 1949 a further 25 cottages were demolished, mainly under demolition orders made prior to the war. The outstanding list is being erased gradually, although it is possible that some condemned cottages purchased during the war for owner occupation when houses were very scarce, may receive a new lease of life under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1949. Such purchasers made alterations for their own comfort, though they did not know that there would be any possibility of the Demolition Orders being lifted.

The report for 1950 will be able to show to what extent Section 2 of the Act has contributed to housing accommodation provision by reprieve.

Repair costs are out of all proportion to rent received for working-class dwellings. Unless there can be a reduction in the cost of repairs, which seems unlikely, or owners are allowed an increased income from the properties, this discrepancy between cost and income will handicap improvement to the general standard of existing houses.

The provision of the 1949 Act, which gives up to 50% grant to owners to bring properties up to standard, has limited use (and that confined almost without exception to cases of owner occupation) since the tendency to-day is not to invest in property but to sell at the first favourable opportunity.

Council Houses.

The Council at the end of 1949 owned 618 Council Houses, made up as follows:-

392 Pre-War Houses	56 acquired from late Brandon R.D.
	115 built between 1919 and 1935
	221 " " 1936 and 1940
6 built under War-time Emergency Programme	
220 Post-War Houses	0 completed in 1945
	6 " " 1946
	74 " " 1947
	104 " " 1948
	36 " " 1949

618

In the years 1945 to 1949 whilst 220 Council Houses have been completed there have been built 43 houses by Private Enterprise.

The maintenance of Council Houses is carried out by direct labour, and for this purpose Mr. Casson directs the following staff:-

Foreman	-	1
Carpenters	-	2
Bricklayer	-	1
Painters	-	3 and 1 apprentice
Labourers	-	3
Plumber	-	1 (part-time on waterworks)

House painting is carried out in rotation on a four yearly cycle, and at the time of painting all other repairs necessary are effected. This does not prevent numerous reports of minor defects being received, which must be attended to between the main visits.

At the end of the war the houses were suffering from lack of attention over a long period. It was at this time that the Council embarked upon a full direct labour maintenance programme. Up to that time only 5 men were in the employ of the Council, with a small depot in the town.

A group of large Nissen huts was taken over at Rougham Airfield as a Depot, stores, workshops and garages. During the last five years this depot has been well equipped, and to-day the stores comprise garages for six vehicles, with petrol pump and washdown, materials store, carpenter's shop, paint store and office. During the same period, paint spraying equipment, a concrete mixer and other plant has been acquired, together with a comprehensive range of materials.

Such a staff and depot could not be maintained on contributions from the Housing Repairs Fund, so that other works of a capital nature, conversion of hutments, renovation and modernisation of pre-war Council houses etc. are carried out, besides works for other departments.

The Council's scheme for modernisation of houses commenced during 1949, with four houses at Sicklesmere which were fitted with bathrooms, hot and cold water, W.C's. and drainage. At the end of the year a further 8 were in progress.

Such an organisation makes specialist labour available for housing repairs which could not otherwise be afforded on the Housing Repair Contributions, allows emergency repairs to be effected without undue delay, and proves economical in cost.

During the year the Direct Labour Staff painted and completely overhauled 107 properties, effected minor repairs at 628 properties, modernised 4 Council Houses, and converted 2 hutments.

To summarise - At the beginning of the year 184 Post-War Council houses had been completed and a further 36 were completed during 1949, making a total of 220. This figure of 36 is much lower than 104 of the previous year, 1948, but 52 houses were under construction, and tenders approved for a further 50 at the end of the year.

A further 14 new Private Enterprise Houses were completed during 1949, making a total of 43 since the end of the war. Existing applicants to build number 30, each having had his scheme fully approved under Bye-Laws and Town and Country Planning. Although some of these applicants have already waited two years, it appears, at the present rate of issue, that at least another three years will be necessary to allow even this present list of applicants to proceed to build.

138 plans were approved for new buildings of all types, and 54 new structures were completed. Frequent visits are made to the buildings in course of erection to ensure compliance with Bye Laws.

The nature of the land often makes disposal of sewage difficult and whilst every opportunity is taken to advise persons building concerning this difficulty, impetuosity has resulted in several drains requiring to be completely relaid and in demonstrating pitfalls of positioning septic tanks.

There is no justification for complacency with regard to the Council House building progress - the need for the Council to be allowed, by the Minister of Health, to build a larger quota of Council houses is unexaggeratably urgent. Until such permission is forthcoming the Council will keep in mind constantly the difficult conditions under which many residents are obliged to exist and will press for greater opportunity speedily to complete an adequate number of houses.

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) MILK SUPPLY. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and as and from that date the Council ceased to be the Authority concerned with the registration of cowsheds, cowkeepers, and the supervision of the production of milk. This duty has now passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the Council ceased to be responsible for the supervision of the Pasteurisation of Milk, this duty now being undertaken by the County Council.
Our duty is now restricted to milk in the course of distribution.

At the time of the transference of the functions the following was the state of the Register:-

<u>Registered Cowkeepers.</u>	<u>Licences.</u>
T.T.	48
Accredited	13
Ungraded	82
Total:	<u>143</u>
Wholesale Producers	70
Retail Purveyors	18
Producer retailers	55
	<u>143</u>

- (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. Central slaughtering has taken killing outside our District.

The following items were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:

18 lbs. Marmalade.
13 tins of Condensed Milk.
3 8oz. Box Camembert Cheese.
6½ lbs. Bacon.
12 lbs. tongue.

FOOD PREMISES. In connection with the National Drive to improve conditions of food premises, a greater number of inspections than heretofore were carried out.

Visits were made to public houses and the brewery companies contacted with a view to carrying out structural and other improvements. The results of meetings with the brewery companies can be reported in next year's Annual Report.

The conditions found at the Public Houses may be summarised as follows:-

Number of Public Houses	58
Mains water available	Provided 11
	Not Provided 7
Sewers available	Provided Nil
	Not Provided 8
Permanent hot water available	3
Fixed sink and drain available	8
Sink with no drain	4
No proper washing facilities	46
Detergents used	8
No dustbin	33
Satisfactory sanitary accommodation	27
Vault Closet	5
No separate Patron's Closet	11
Same closet for Occupiers and Patrons.	18

The unsatisfactory or insufficient facilities as indicated by the above table were brought to the notice of inn-keepers and the necessity for hygienic methods was impressed.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (c) <u>ADULTERATION, ETC.</u> | } No change. |
| (d) <u>CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.</u> | |
| (e) <u>NUTRITION.</u> | |
| (f) <u>SHELL-FISH. (Molluscan).</u> | |
| (g) <u>WATER-CRESS.</u> | |

SECTION F.
PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

Although 71 cases of Measles occurred, this number is greatly below that of our neighbouring authorities, and for this and all other infectious diseases 1949 can be regarded as very satisfactory in our District.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than tuberculosis) DURING 1949.

				Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Infectious Hepatitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	F.
Grand Total: M. F.											
116. 55 61 Totals:				5 3	6 13	1 -	34 37	- 1	1 -	8 6	1
Age	0	to under	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	"	3	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-
	3	"	5	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-
	5	"	10	4	1	1	18	-	-	-	-
	10	"	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
	15	"	25	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
	25	"	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	45	"	65	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	65	& over.		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

New Cases and Mortality during 1949.

During 1949 were there 11 new cases as follows:-

9 Pulmonary: 5 Males, aged 23, 26, 51, 61 & 63 yrs.
4 Females, aged 29, 36, 58 & 68 yrs.

2 Non-Pulmonary: 1 Male, aged 9 yrs.
1 Female, aged 3 yrs.

There were six deaths:- 2 Males (1 Pulmonary, 1 Non-Pulmonary)
4 Females (Pulmonary).

Sixty-three cases remained on the Register at the end of 1949
(21 Males, 25 females, pulmonary, 8 males, 9 females, Non-Pulmonary)

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The Table on the following page gives the number of Notifications of all Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) which have occurred in Thingoe from 1936 to 1949.

It will be observed that no case of Diphtheria has occurred in the past five years - no case has occurred in an immunised person since December 1940, when immunisation commenced.

Measles and Whooping Cough were made notifiable only from October 1939 - this fact has had consideration in estimating the Average Number of Cases per Year.

A like consideration was given to Infective Hepatitis which has been notified only since December 1943.

THINGOE - 1936 to 1949. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Ery- sip- clas.	Infective Hepatitis.	Acute Polio- myelitis.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Meningo- coccal meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Para- Typhoid Fever.	Undul- ant Fever.	Puer- peral Pyrexia.
1936.	1	27	-	-	9	3	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
1937.	1	6	-	-	7	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
1938.	2	4	-	-	7	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil
1939.	2	26	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1940.	9	112	75	10	10	3	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1941.	8	22	269	9	4	2	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
1942.	2	27	4	57	4	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1943.	2	25	61	1	3	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1944.	4	21	10	39	9	4	22	Nil	23	1	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	1
1945.	Nil	21	233	78	8	2	22	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1
1946.	Nil	7	23	33	4	1	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1947.	Nil	21	110	21	5	2	5	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1948.	Nil	12	48	74	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1949.	Nil	8	71	19	1	1	14	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Average Number per year.	2	24	82	32	5	1	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1

